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POTOSI, MO., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1906.

Volume 13. No. 4.

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Railroad and Warehouse Commis-  
sioner,  
E. W. FLENTGE.  
For State Superintendent of Schools,  
J. U. WHITE.  
For Supreme Judge,  
(Long term)  
JOHN KENNISH.  
(Short term.)  
JAMES T. NEVILLE.  
For Congress,  
MARION E. RHODES.  
For State Senator,  
W. P. ELMER.

Here is another trust for our Democratic friends to denounce. The farmer's union of the south has put a price of 11 cents on cotton and \$15 per ton on cotton seed. Get busy.

Speaker Cannon's record is all O. K., it stands not only pat, but like a stone wall between the prosperity of the people and the reorganization of Coxey armies under Democratic direction, followed by an invitation to "keep off the grass."

This following might be a good law for the American people to adopt, who are attributed to be a dyspeptic race: Under a new law in Norway every would-be bride must exhibit a certificate that she knows how to cook. In Norway a dyspeptic is regarded as a natural curiosity.

Joe Cannon has just remarked that stranger things had happened than that Roosevelt would be president until 1912. You're right Uncle Joe; we remember that Roosevelt persistently and positively refused to accept the nomination for vice-president in 1900 if he were nominated, but the people told him what he had to do. They will give him his orders again in 1908.

Under the old Democratic regime in Missouri the state funds on deposit never earned more than \$53,000 annually in interest. In 1906, under a Republican treasurer, the deposits earned over \$76,000 and in nine months of the current year they earned \$61,000. In 1901 the Democrats only got about \$3,400 interest on the entire funds in the state depositories, and this would naturally lead to the question, were the funds really in the depositories, or were they loaned out to party favorites without interest? It certainly looks like someone was enjoying big rakeoffs from the interest on public funds under Democratic rule in Missouri.

After having noted for years the fronton Register's unequivocal opposition to anything that smacks of paternalism in government, we naturally concluded that Bro. Ake would have a severe rebuke for Mr. Bryan, because the latter has now become an advocate of government ownership of railroads. But rather than find fault with its great "peerless" one, the Register makes only this mild objection:

Bryan thinks that ultimately it may become necessary for the government to own the great trunk lines of railroad. I hope not; but should the time come when it will simply be a question whether the government shall own the railroads, or the railroads the government, I know which horn of the dilemma I shall choose.

The Democrats insist that tariff revision is an important issue in the present campaign, but so far as the people themselves are concerned themselves about the matter the tariff will not figure strongly in determining the result of the election different from what they have demanded and secured in the past decade. The voters cannot separate the Democratic demand for tariff revision from the party's free trade notions, and this fact alone will prevent them from turning congress over to the Democrats. We believe the voters of this congressional district will be just as insistent on this point as their welfare through the maintenance of the present high rate of wages demands.

Will some Republican paper in Southeast Missouri have the goodness to tell us why Congress recently passed a law placing alcohol (of a certain kind) on the free list? We are waiting for an answer.—Ironton Register.

The Register has repeatedly asked the above question, and while we believe that whatever reply we may make to it would not prove satisfactory to Bro. Ake, nevertheless, we will take a shot at it just for luck. Congress in passing the denatured alcohol bill did so fully understanding two important things in connection therewith—one, that when the law went into effect there would instantly be a great demand for this product; second, that the distilleries in this country were already worked up to their full capacity in supplying "spiritual" inspiration for the Democrats. This being understood, provision necessarily had to be made to supply the apprehended demand. Denatured alcohol was therefore placed on the free list, which will permit its importation until such time as our alcohol producers can supply the home market, when the Republican party will take pleasure in giving it the same tariff protection it extends to all our industries.

The Bryan-Sullivan feud wages keen. National committeeman Sullivan has just come out with a proposal to Bryan to poll the Illinois delegation at the last Democratic national convention and thus test the truth of Bryan's statement that he (Sullivan) was elected committeeman through fraud. Sullivan says if such a poll shows Bryan to be correct he will resign as committeeman, and if not, then Bryan should withdraw as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination on the grounds that a liar has no right to ask for such honor from the party. Bryan's original allegation against Sullivan was that the latter is under corporate influences and therefore an improper person to sit in the councils of a party that poses as the enemy of the trusts and predatory corporations, but just why Bryan hit upon Sullivan as an example in this case is somewhat queer. If he will scan the roster of Democratic leaders and advisors Mr. Bryan will probably find a large majority of them dominated by corporate influence, and if he undertakes to drive all these from the party he will find himself in a lonesome situation.

Bryan's proclivity for appropriation is again manifested in his adoption of the public ownership of railways idea. It will be remembered that in national politics this idea has for several years past been intimately associated with Wm. R. Hearst of New York. It will also be remembered that Mr. Hearst sprung a big surprise on the Democratic leaders in the vote he received as an independent candidate for mayor of New York city something over a year ago. About that time Mr. Bryan noted that the public ownership theory had a strong hold upon a large number of voters and that there were strong indications of a growth in this sentiment. Therefore he concluded that it would be well for him to spring a speech at a favorable moment as an advocate of this theory and take the wind out of Mr. Hearst's sails, just as he cut in ahead of "Silver Dick" Bland back in 1896. After Bryan had stolen Bland's thunder and beaten him out of the Democratic nomination, Bryan's cuckoo wanted Bland for vice-president, and it is noted they are now suggesting Hearst for the second place. The great "peerless leader" is a robber of other men's work.

Congressman Rhodes has started out in his canvass of the district in the interest of his reelection. He goes before the voters with such a record for activity in behalf of his constituency as has not been made by any member from this district in many years. He introduced a number of important bills in the house, among them a bill to give the Missouri enrolled militia forces in the civil war a pensionable status, in the advance-

ment of which he has been indefatigable. This bill touches the interests of a large number of people not only in the district which Mr. Rhodes represents, but throughout the state, and it is vital to the welfare of the measure that he should be returned from the district for another term to continue the work he has inaugurated under such favorable auspices. To succeed him with a Democrat now would nullify all this effort in behalf of these old defenders of the union. There is also his bill for an increase of duty on barytes and its products that touches the peculiar interests of this district that would suffer through his defeat. The Pilot Knob battlefield park bill, introduced by Mr. Rhodes, has in him a friend that it would not have in Mr. Smith. The election of the latter would again cut off the thirteenth district from all national legislation of great local importance, since there is not the slightest probability of the Democratic party securing control of Congress as the result of the ensuing election.

## Insurance Campaign Contributions.

The Missouri State Republican pleads in extension of Teddy's laxity in ordering the return of the thousands of dollars stolen from the policyholders in the big insurance companies and given to the G. O. P. campaign fund, that he has done so many things which are good. But the aforesaid policyholders are still defrauded of their money. Is not he remiss who, having the power, fails to compel the return to them of their property?—Iron County Register (Dem.)

The editor of the Register assumes that because he says that "the money taken from the policyholders by their unworthy officials and paid over to the Republican committee was stolen money," it follows slowly and logically that it was stolen money, the courts of law notwithstanding. It will be admitted that officials of corporations have both privileges and obligations, otherwise they could not discharge the latter. Among their obligations to their stockholders, or policyholders, is the intelligent and efficient protection of their assets and business. The policyholders are entitled to such protection. Therefore, when the Democratic party comes along and proposes to debate the coin of the realm and reduce the value of the assets of insurance and all other large interests fifty per cent, it becomes at once the duty of the officials and directors of such corporations to take effective steps to prevent such a heavy and unwarranted sacrifice of the policyholders' money. If a contribution to a campaign fund raised for the specific purpose of defeating "16 to 1" was necessary to save the policyholders' money—and no sane person will now deny it—the contribution should have been promptly made, of course. If a contribution of the policyholders' money was necessary to defeat the dissolution of the supreme court, prevent the abolition of the constitutional writ of injunction (but not the writ of attachment) and save the people from public, or political, or purely ownership, it should certainly have been made, to save the policyholders' property. And it was made—at the right time, at the right place and in the right manner. And what is more an overwhelming majority of the American people said so at the polls, and always will say so, when the same issues are submitted. Thinking persons will never disapprove contributions to campaign funds as long as they are used to keep in power a party and politics under which the United States has enjoyed its greatest and best development; that is certain. If the American people are dissatisfied with the election of Theodore Roosevelt—and the policyholders' money was contributed to bring it about and used for no other purpose—the signs of the times do not indicate it. If the Missouri Democracy prefers Parker to Roosevelt, it did not vote that way. Insurance at all other contributions, including that of Adolphus Bosch, were given to the Republican campaign fund to

bring about what the people wanted—the election of the Roosevelt administration. That's all there is to it and that's all that can be made out of it. Whether a campaign contribution is vicious depends on the use to which it is applied. When used for purposes the people approve, there can and will be no complaint.—State Republican.

## Eskimo Concert.

The missionaries tell me that the Eskimos are a most conceited race and that their own opinion of their musical gifts is very high. The first time the missionary's wife of whom I have spoken played on the piano for them they exclaimed: "She plays almost as well as we." This conceit of the Eskimos makes the missionary's task very difficult. What can a teacher accomplish when his pupils think they know more than he? The Eskimos do not even attempt to argue, but simply shrug their shoulders and say with a supercilious smile: "That may be so in your opinion, but—" And so, in spite of nearly 130 years of religious training many of them are still only quasi-Christians, and the traveler may still pick up curious bits of heathen folklore among them.—Century Magazine.

## The Superiority of the Mule.

The mule is less nervous than the horse and, therefore, loses less energy in useless fretting. In fact, one of the chief characteristics of the mule is his ability to take care of himself under all circumstances. Much of the apparent shirking which is charged against the mule is an inherent tendency to husband his strength and make every effort count. The result of this instinctive care on part of the mule is that he is able to turn out more work than would be possible for a horse of the same weight under the same conditions. The mule instinctively avoids holes, sharp obstacles, barbed-wire fences and various other forms of danger which are not so successfully avoided by horses. It is a matter of common observation that in instances where mules run away they seldom injure themselves to any serious extent. In minding, mules are quite superior to horses for the reason that they seem to understand the requirements and dangers of the work more clearly than horses.—Farming.

## Compromises in Married Life.

"If marriage meant the wedding of a saint and an angel there would be no problems to solve, no perfection to attain, no progress to make. This may be why there are no marriages in heaven. On earth, it is different; husband and wife are strongly human. No matter how lovingly united or how sweet their accord, they never have the same temperaments, tendencies or tastes. Their needs are different, their manner of looking at things is not identical, and in various ways their individualities assert themselves. At any critical moment if both express at the same time, a desire to defer to the other's taste, the result is forfeited for happiness. This makes matrimony not merely union, but union and unity. The spirit of compromise does not mean a continuous performance in the way of self-surrender and self-sacrifice; it does not mean ceasing to be a voice and becoming an echo; it does not imply or justify the loss of individuality; it means simply the instinctive recognition of the best way out of a difficulty, the quickest tacking to avoid a collision, the kindly view of tolerance in the presence of weakness and errors of another, the courage to meet an explanation half way, the generosity to be first to apologize for a discord, the largeness of mind that does not fear a sacrifice of dignity in surrendering in the interests of the highest harmony of the two rather than the personal vanity of one.—The September Debutante.

The reading of a local paper oft saves a man many times the price of the paper, and just as oft may it show him an opportunity of earning many dollars. Now is the time to subscribe for the Journal.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**COLLECTOR.**  
We are authorized to announce JAMES R. WHITEHEAD, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Recorder, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

**FOR SHERIFF.**  
We are authorized to announce J. W. COLLINS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

**FOR CIRCUIT CLERK.**  
We are authorized to announce ANTHONY RECAR, as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

**FOR COUNTY CLERK.**  
We are authorized to announce JOHN J. DECLUE, as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk and Recorder, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

**FOR COUNTY CLERK.**  
We are authorized to announce JOHN W. HOUSTON, as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk and Recorder, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

**FOR COUNTY CLERK.**  
We are authorized to announce FIRMEN RODERIQUE, as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk and Recorder, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

**FOR COUNTY CLERK.**  
We are authorized to announce HYRCANUS HAWKINS, as a candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

**FOR COUNTY TREASURER.**  
We are authorized to announce N. F. ROBINSON, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

**FOR REPRESENTATIVE.**  
We are authorized to announce C. N. BANTA, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

**FOR COUNTY JUDGE—SECOND DISTRICT.**  
We are authorized to announce WM. SCHULZ, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

**FOR COUNTY JUDGE—FIRST DISTRICT.**  
We are authorized to announce OWEN S. MARTIN, as a candidate for the office of Judge of County Court from the second district, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

**FOR PRESIDING JUDGE.**  
We are authorized to announce LOUISA PAGE, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Presiding Judge of the County Court, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

**FOR COUNTY JUDGE—FIRST DISTRICT.**  
We are authorized to announce T. H. B. PAUL, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Judge from the first district, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

**FOR PRESIDING JUDGE.**  
We are authorized to announce W. M. GOFF, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the County Court from the first district, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

**PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.**  
We are authorized to announce WILLIAM A. COOPER, as a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

**FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.**  
We are authorized to announce S. G. NIPPER, as a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

**FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.**  
We are authorized to announce JAMES A. HENSON, as a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate, subject to nomination by the Republican party.

## Cape Girardeau Centennial Celebration

October 9 to 13, 1906

### SPECIAL FEATURES.

TWO ILLUMINATED PARADES. Illustrating the History of Cape Girardeau.  
FLOWER PARADE CIVIC PARADE.  
MASSED BAND PARADE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT At the Fair and Park Association's new Club House.  
HISTORICAL EXHIBIT Of Old and Valuable Articles Connected with the Early History of Southeast Missouri.  
A GOVERNORS' DAY. Attended by the Executives of Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas.  
ATHLETIC CONTESTS And a Big Football Game at the Fair Grounds.  
BAND CONCERTS Morning, Afternoon and Evening.  
A PRESS DAY.  
CONVENTION'S EVERY DAY.  
ANNUAL COUNTY FAIR. Greatest in Southeast Missouri, with unequalled attractions.  
Low Rates and Special Excursions on all Railroads and Steamboats.

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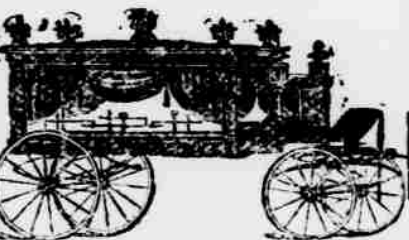
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Surplus and profits (earned) 7,595  
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Telephone calls will receive prompt attention.

## A GREAT OFFER, the Potosi Journal and the Globe-Democrat

For only \$1.50 Per year

We have for the next few months been afforded the opportunity of making a special combination price on the Potosi Journal and the Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat, \$1.50 for both for one year, but little more than the cost of either paper separately. Remember you can not get either paper alone for less than one dollar each, the subscription must be for both to secure this special price. Cash must accompany the order.

### TEN YEARS IN BED.

"For ten years I was confined to my bed with disease of my kidneys," writes R. A. Gray, J. P. of Oakville, Ind. "It was so severe that I could not move part of the time. I consulted the very best medical skill available, but could get no relief until Foley's Kidney Cure was recommended to me. It has been a Godsend to me." City Drug Store.

Our campaign clubbing offer of \$1.50 for the Journal and the Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat has already brought us quite a number of new subscribers, and renewals. If you are not a subscriber to either of these papers, now is your opportunity to get them both for a little more than the price of one.

### Heeding Parental Advice.

"You made a mistake and sent this mineral water to the wrong man, didn't you?" inquired the merchant of his new clerk.  
"Yes, sir," replied the clerk, without hesitation.  
"Then why in thunder did you decline to receive it when the man wanted to return it?"  
"Well, sir, when I left Mississippi my father told me not to take back water from nobody, and I said if I'm going to do it."

### Electric Remedy.

For colds, or sore throat, or cough, one of the very best, harmless, and most expensive things to do is to tell a son (or daughter) to take a warm, wringing out of cold water, apply to the throat and chest and cover completely with a soft warm flannel cloth. It may cause a cough, at first, but will soon bring out the heat, necessitating another wringing out of cold water, applying and covering closely, repeating until the fever cools, after which it need not be disturbed so often, but changed whenever it gets warm. Physicians will tell you that one cannot take cold, even when ice is applied to a portion of the body but with fever. In case of a cough, the cold compress with its damp covering acts like magic.—The Commoner.

### THE END OF THE WORLD.

of troubles that robbed E. H. Wolfe, of Bear Grove, Ia., of all usefulness, came when he began taking Electric Bitters. He writes: "Two years ago Kidney troubles caused me great suffering, which I would never have survived had I not taken Electric Bitters. They also cured me of General Debility." Sure cure for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney complaints, Blood diseases, Headache, Dizziness and Weakness or bodily decline. Price 50c. Guaranteed by S. F. Thurman & Co., druggists.

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From St. Louis to Helena, Butte, Anaconda and intermediate points, \$23.00  
From St. Louis to Spokane, Umatilla and intermediate points, \$27.50  
From St. Louis to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver and intermediate points, \$30.00  
From St. Louis to points in Old Mexico, \$27.00

Also low round trip rates.

Through tourist car service.

Tickets sold until Oct. 31st, 1906. For particulars see agent or address Daniel Delany, traveling passenger agent, St. Louis, Mo.